
NEWS LETTER OF THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGISTS

Office of the Secretary-Treasurer
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1942 OFFICERS AND COUNCILORS

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

"It is indeed in a spirit of profound appreciation of the great honor conferred upon your newly elected President and of the tremendous tasks ahead of all of us, that I am addressing these words of greeting to you. Probably at no other time in the history of our Nation have we been faced with as many urgent and difficult problems as the coming year is bound to bring to us. At no other time, in the history of the World, has Bacteriology been called upon to render assistance in so many fields of human endeavor. Such service comprises not only that rendered to our fighting forces in the various combat areas, including protection against epidemics and infections, their diagnosis and cure, but also that in connection with the solution of the numerous problems involved in the preparation and preservation of our foodstuffs, and in the manufacture of many chemical substances and therapeutic agents needed for civilian and army use. Few laymen appreciate the tremendous role that bacteria and other microorganisms play in modern life. Many industries now depend upon the

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utilization of the activities of various bacteria, yeasts and fungi. Many new processes are being developed for the control of disease-producing agents affecting man, his domesticated animals and plants, and the agents destructive to foodstuffs and to industrial products.

"In the final History of Bacteriology, the period through which we are now passing will be known as the "Golden Age of Domestication of Microorganisms". It was only fifty years ago that the appreciation of the importance of microorganisms as agents of disease became definitely established, and it was not until 25 years later that the utilization of microorganisms in industry and in agriculture began advancing by rapid strides. But we are already in a position to survey this new great field of human knowledge and to appreciate the many gains made in the understanding of certain important natural processes, in which microorganisms play a part. We have learned to control them, a phenomenon not even dreamed of five decades ago. American Bacteriology, of which our Society is a symbol, is making many highly important contributions to this field of knowledge.

"In a quarter of a century, our Society has grown from a mere handful to a full membership of 1,500 with nearly as many associate members. It has fostered the publication of several scientific journals. Its members have played highly important parts in related sciences, both theoretical and applied, and have contributed many important findings to the literature of these fields.

"Yet, the knowledge so far gained is only a mere fragment of what is to be in the rapidly expanding field of microbiology, with its many divisions and subdivisions, which are engaging the attention of an ever-increasing body of trained technical workers. Among the major divisions may be listed Medical Bacteriology (including Virology and Immunology), Sanitary Bacteriology, Microbiology of Foodstuffs, Microbiology of Animal and Plant diseases, Industrial Microbiology and Agricultural Bacteriology. These diverse fields are all united by their chief interest, namely, the Microbe, its distribution, taxonomy, physiology, its chemical activities, and its utilization and control. New branches of the science are appearing on the horizon. Among them are those having to do with the utilization of Microbes for combating injurious microbes; with the control of insect pests; with the rapidly expanding field of chemotherapy; with the utilization of microbes for vitamin synthesis and vitamin assay; with the production of a variety of organic acids and alcohols; and with many other fields of agriculture and industry. Finally, there is the dreadful possibility of bacterial warfare for which we must be prepared and ever on the alert.

If ever there was a time when we needed to combine our efforts to combat our common enemies and to improve the lot of Man, this is that time. Let us, therefore, accept the challenge and, in the end, we shall win the battle of Man against all his enemies."---S. A. Waksman

APPOINTMENT OF THE WAR COMMITTEE ON BACTERIOLOGY

"Bacteriology will be called upon to play an important role in the present National Emergency. It is hardly necessary to list for the members of this Society the numerous activities of bacteria, yeasts, molds and other microorganisms which will find application in the control of health and disease, of sanitation and epidemics, in agriculture and in food production, as well as in many industries.

"Because of a growing need for advice and immediate action on problems pertaining to Bacteriology and other branches of Microbiology, your President has been requested to appoint a special committee, designated as the WAR COMMITTEE ON BACTERIOLOGY. The duties of this Committee will be threefold: 1) It will act as a clearing house for research in the fields of Medical, Industrial and Agricultural Bacteriology, as well as in General Microbiology, pertaining to problems of particular importance in prosecution of the war. 2) It will help to coordinate the activities of various Societies, Committees, Government and Municipal organizations, interested in the many aspects of Bacteriology. 3) It will be prepared to advise Government agencies, industrial organizations and other duly accredited groups requiring information regarding any branch of Bacteriology and Microbiology, especially

on problems related to the war.

"In response to a letter addressed to all the Past Presidents of the Society and to the members of the Council there was unanimous agreement that such a Committee should be appointed with full power to act. The following Committee was, therefore, appointed and approved by the Council: Dr. T. M. Rivers, Chairman; Dr. R. E. Buchanan, Dr. E. J. Cameron, Dr. E. B. Fred, Dr. N. P. Hudson, The President, ex officio, The Secretary-Treasurer, ex officio.

"This Committee will assist the Chemical, Medical, and Biological Sections of the National Research Council, and such other Governmental agencies as might wish to use its services. It will aid in the placement of bacteriologists in positions concerned with defense. The Committee is given authority to appoint sub-committees as needed to undertake specific tasks.

"Dr. W. M. Clark, member of the National Research Council, has suggested one or two concrete tasks that this Committee could assume: 1) Advise the editors of scientific journals, if the editors so desire, regarding papers that should be withheld from publication in the interests of National Defense. 2) The organization of methods for training greater numbers of technicians, who are now in great demand."--

S. A. Waksman

CONSERVE AGAR

The War Production Board has frozen all supplies of Agar in the United States, and as a result has prohibited the purchase or sale of Agar from or by persons having more than 50 pounds in their possession, except as specifically ordered by the Director of Industrial Operations, or for use in bacteriological media.

The War Production Board requests that all bacteriologists: a) economize in using Agar; b) work on the feasibility of recovering Agar from used culture media, and develop methods whereby Agar may be recovered and re-used; c) work on the problem of finding suitable substitutes for Agar.

It is suggested that bacteriologists working on any of these projects submit their findings to the War Committee on Bacteriology of the Society, of which Dr. T.M. Rivers is Chairman, Rockefeller Hospital, 66 Street and Avenue A, New York, New York.

1942 APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT

<u>Nominating Committee</u>	<u>Membership Committee</u>	<u>Committee on Certification</u>
A. T. Henrici, Chairman O. T. Avery J. H. Brown R. E. Buchanan Alice C. Evans K. F. Meyer L. F. Rottger	W. B. Sarles, Chairman J. E. Blair C. E. Clifton W. H. Stark R. L. Starkey O. B. Williams I. L. Baldwin H. O. Halverson	K. F. Meyer, Chairman Charles Armstrong Thomas Francis A. P. Hitchens W. D. Stovall
<u>Inter-American Society of Microbiology Committee</u> K. F. Meyer, Chairman Charles Armstrong E. B. Fred E. G. D. Murray L. F. Rettger L. A. Rogers W. A. Sawyer T. F. Sellers G. H. Smith	<u>Eli Lilly Award Committee</u> S. A. Koser, Chairman P. F. Clark Karl Landsteiner, AAI Carl Ten Broeck, ASEP	<u>Program Committee</u> N. P. Hudson, Chairman L. S. McClung
	<u>Eli Lilly Nominating Com.</u> E. B. Fred, Chairman A. R. Dochez, ASEP R. J. Dubos A. B. Wadsworth, AAI	<u>Teaching Committee</u> Elizabeth F. Genung, Chr. Sara E. Branham R. J. Dubos C. N. Frey S. E. Hartsell L. H. James H. E. Morton
<u>American Type Culture Collection</u> - L. A. Rogers - R. E. Buchanan		<u>Sustaining Membership Com.</u> P. F. Clark, Chairman P. S. Prickett J. M. Sherman
<u>Publicity Committee</u> - L. S. McClung, Chairman		

Union of American Biological Societies, Representatives - A. P. Hitchens, N. R. Smith
American Association for the Advancement of Science, Representatives
Agricultural Section - Charles Thom Medical Section - Stuart Mudd

1942 COUNCIL MAIL VOTE ACTIONS

The Council has voted to approve the:

- 1) formation of a Virginia Branch of the Society;
- 2) appropriation of \$250.00 for the Director of the Employment Bureau--\$200.00 to be used for secretarial services and \$50.00 to be used for miscellaneous expenses;
- 3) names listed at the end of this News Letter for active membership in the Society;
- 4) membership, name, and authority of the War Committee on Bacteriology.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The Employment Bureau of the Society has been placed under the direction of Dr. Frank H. Johnson of the Department of Biology of Princeton University. At the present time, when conditions are such as to cause frequent and sometimes unexpected changes in personnel, the Employment Bureau should be able to render distinct service to both bacteriologists seeking positions and to employers with openings for bacteriologists, serologists, technicians, research assistants and others.

The Bureau is anxious to cooperate with all employers seeking individuals for any particular branch of bacteriological work as well as applicants seeking positions. Inquiries will be given prompt and careful consideration. Communications should be addressed to Dr. Frank H. Johnson, Biology Department, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS - Business Reply Card

You will recall that at the 1941 meeting of the Society the special Committee on Financial Support of BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS recommended "that efforts be continued to help obtain subscribers for Section C". BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS is helping us to fulfill this recommendation by extending to all members of the Society of American Bacteriologists the privilege of subscribing to Section C at the rate of \$4.00 instead of the regular \$5.00 charged to non-members.

Many members of the Society, we feel sure, have planned to subscribe to Section C, but have neglected to do so. If you belong to this group, may we urge that you send in your subscription at once? Enclosed with this News Letter is a Business Reply Card sent to you by BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS for your convenience in subscribing.

Every bacteriologist should feel a personal responsibility for the success of BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS. Foreign abstract journals have in many instances ceased publication; in other instances it is almost impossible to get shipment to this country. It seems probable that many of the foreign abstract journals will not be able to do an effective job of abstracting biological journals for many years to come. This makes acute the need for an American abstracting journal. If Section C of BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS is to succeed, it must have the support of Bacteriologists. If you would like to see it succeed, give it help at this time.

NEW MEMBERS WELCOME

A membership blank is enclosed for your convenience in nominating a new member, or if you are not a member, for applying for membership.

1942 MEMBERSHIP DUES

There are about 300 members who have not yet paid their 1942 dues. The Secretary-Treasurer will be glad to receive your \$7.50 remittance as soon as possible.

date de la fondation de la UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO lequel le nom

servira à l'Université de la UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO jusqu'à ce qu'il soit
établi dans un autre établissement.

Le 1^{er} juillet 1845, l'Université de la UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO fut créée par la loi de la province de l'Ontario et fut alors nommée UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. Le 1^{er} juillet 1845, l'Université de la UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO fut créée par la loi de la province de l'Ontario et fut alors nommée UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

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LOCAL BRANCH NEWS

Southern California Branch: "Approximately 70 members and guests attended our last meeting, held in Los Angeles on March 19, to hear a discussion on the 'Preparation of plasma and convalescent serums' by Dr. C. W. Hyland. The lecture was followed by a tour through the Hyland Laboratories."—Roy T. Fisk

Illinois Branch: "On February 20 we had a very interesting dinner meeting with an attendance approximating one hundred twenty-five persons in the Board of Trade Building, Chicago. The program follows:

'The production of experimental influenza in mice by means of exposure to air-borne virus and its prevention by propylene glycol vapor', C. T. Loosli, O. H. Robertson, and T. T. Puck.

'Preventive medicine in the army', Hugh R. Gilmore, Jr."—Eleanor P. Burton

Indiana Branch: "Our spring meeting will be held at Notre Dame University on April 18, 1942. The local committee is making extensive preparations to make this meeting one of the most interesting of our history. The laboratories of bacteriology will be open for inspection. Demonstrations and exhibits of the germ-free equipment and animal colony as well as the micrurgical apparatus will be put on for our special benefit. The scientific program will begin at 2:00 p.m., CWT, and will consist of papers presented by members. The evening program, following the dinner, will consist of a talk by some speaker to be chosen later."—P. A. Tetrault

New Jersey Branch: "On February 12 the New Jersey Branch of the Society of American Bacteriologists held a dinner at the Nassau Tavern in Princeton, with Dr. and Mrs. Waksman as honor guests. A large number of members and guests participated in this expression of esteem for the recent election of Dr. Waksman as President of the National Society.

"Following the dinner a meeting was held in the Biological Laboratory of the University. Dr. F. H. Johnson gave a discussion on 'The use of luminous bacteria as a tool in fundamental research' accompanied by a number of demonstrations with the living organisms. The discussion included recent advances in the general understanding of the biological effects of temperature, hydrostatic pressure and various types of narcotics including sulfanilamide and para-aminobenzoic acid.

In a short business meeting it was voted to call this branch 'The Theobald Smith Society'. The new name will become effective if ratified again at the next meeting by a majority of votes."—Frank H. Johnson

"The eighth meeting of the New Jersey was held at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, March 27. A motion introduced at the previous meeting, to change the name of the Society, was ratified at this meeting. The new name is 'The Theobald Smith Society'. A very interesting program was given as follows:

'Biological experiments with penicillin', Clara M. McKee and Geoffrey Rake.

'Experimental studies on the value of clorarson as an anti-syphilitic', Erna Werber-Alture, Geoffrey Rake, H. B. vanDyke, and H. A. Walker.

'The dual pathogenicity of Pseudomonas aeruginosa', R. P. Elrod and A. C. Braun.

'Formation of biologically active tobacco-mosaic virus in vivo, as affected by the nitrogen supply', E. L. Spencer.

'Culture of the virus of pseudorabies in the chick embryo', F. B. Bang."—F. H. Johnson

Eastern Pennsylvania Branch: "The 157th meeting of our Chapter was held on February 24 in the Auditorium of the Philadelphia County Medical Society Building. Sixty-eight members and guests attended this meeting. The following program brought forth much interesting discussion:

'A study of microaerophilic organisms with special reference to the use of a microaerophilic incubator', S. Brandt Rose.

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1. The first step in the process of identifying potential sources of information is to determine what type of information is needed. This can be done by identifying the specific requirements of the investigation and determining the most effective way to obtain the required information. Once the requirements are identified, the next step is to identify potential sources of information. These sources may include government agencies, law enforcement agencies, private companies, and individuals. It is important to remember that not all information obtained from these sources will be relevant to the investigation.

2. Once potential sources of information have been identified, the next step is to determine the best way to approach them. This may involve sending a formal request for information or simply approaching the source directly. It is important to be polite and professional when approaching potential sources of information.

3. After obtaining information from potential sources, it is important to verify the accuracy of the information. This can be done by comparing the information obtained from different sources or by consulting with experts in the field. It is also important to keep in mind that some information may be confidential or subject to privacy laws, so it is important to handle such information carefully.

4. Finally, once the information has been obtained, it is important to analyze it and determine what it means for the investigation. This may involve identifying patterns or trends in the information or determining how it relates to other pieces of information. It is also important to keep in mind that the information obtained may not be the only factor in determining the outcome of the investigation.

5. In conclusion, identifying potential sources of information is a critical step in any investigation. By following these steps, investigators can effectively gather the information needed to solve their cases.

'Studies on the prevention of air-borne infections', Werner Henle, Harriet E. Sommer, and Joseph Stokes, Jr.

'Microbial antagonism and Brucella abortus', Walter Kocholaty."--Harry E. Morton

"The 158th meeting of our Chapter was held on March 24 in the Auditorium of the Philadelphia County Medical Society Building. Forty-eight members and guests attended this meeting. The program follows:

'Some practical applications of bacteriology to medical nursing', Carl J. Bucher.

'Mold inhibition in various food products through the use of inhibitory chemicals', D. K. O'Leary.

'The germicidal properties of soaps', Werner Leszynski."--Harry E. Morton

Washington Branch: "The one hundred and twenty-fifth meeting was held on March 24, at Georgetown University School of Medicine. The program follows:

'Influence of culture media and hydrogen ion concentration on production of color variance in certain plant bacteria', Agnes J. Quirk.

'Relation of vitamin deficiency to fatal pneumococcus infection in mice', Jerald G. Wooley and W. H. Sebrell.

'Encephalitis', James P. Leake."--Margaret Pittman

BOOK REVIEWS

PLAQUE ON US. Geddes Smith. The Commonwealth Fund, Oxford Press (1941) 375 pages.
\$3.00

"The reviewer must apologize to both the author and the News Letter for his procrastination in writing this notice. In defense, however, he pleads that had not Dr. Smith written such an entertaining and instructive volume, its review would have been much simpler. One starts to check a point and some time later realizes that once more he is engrossed in the account of a plague epidemic in London, or how yellow fever struck Philadelphia. Although written simply enough to be studied with pleasure and profit by the hypothetical reader, the intelligent layman, the book should have an especial appeal to members of the medical profession, bacteriologists, and workers in allied fields. Historical setting for the volume is provided by brief but vivid surveys of some of the great epidemics of the past, notably those in America which are often overlooked by writers in this field. This portion of the book which evidences a great deal of scholarly research is appropriately illustrated with reproductions from ancient pamphlets, bills of mortality, and treatises dealing with the various plagues. The major part of the volume is concerned with the causes, treatments, and methods for control of epidemic diseases. Even though the professional reader finds little information here which is entirely new to him, he will undoubtedly thank Dr. Smith for the concise organization of many isolated facts and the provocative interpretation given them. The book ends with a stimulating challenge in the form of a survey of unfinished business of epidemiology which emphasizes that eternal vigilance is not only the price of liberty but also of life itself. In between these two very serious considerations of the major aspects of epidemics the author furnishes a chapter written in the manner of Ellery Queen or Agatha Christy. Do you know why only residents of the Gold Coast of north side Chicago fell victims of typhoid on one occasion, whereas small boys from 'the other side of the tracks' in Blackwood, Massachusetts, suffered on another? Or what was behind the tactful questionnaire sent to visitors of Chicago's Century of Progress? In chapter 7 these questions are answered as well as those which arose as a result of the case of the sleepy lobster and that of the Methodist ladies. The book is attractively printed and bound and is well illustrated by photographs and figures, some in color. Both Dr. Smith and the Commonwealth Fund are to be congratulated on a piece of work well-done."--P.W. Wilson

(Readers will note that the News Letter is mimeographed only on one side of each page. Reason: heavy paper needed for mimeographing on both sides is not available.)

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF BACTERIOLOGY. A. H. Bryan and C. G. Bryan. Barnes and Noble, New York (1940) 410 pages. \$1.25 Revised and enlarged edition.

"Whether or not you will like this volume will depend primarily upon your opinion as regards the need and value of an outline text. As an aid to the use of this volume with others, a feature (copyrighted) is the tabulated bibliography of the standard textbooks on bacteriology keyed to the topics forming the 32 chapters. One hundred and fifty pages are devoted to principles of bacteriology with the remainder relating to medical bacteriology and immunology. The organization of this edition is essentially the same as the first edition with certain previous topics elevated to chapter status (Milk bacteriology; Sewage and Shellfish bacteriology; Bacteriophage) and with the section on animal inoculation now appearing, more appropriately, in the chapter on practical methods. Almost all of the media formulae, indeed the majority of the volume, relates to the needs of a medical bacteriologist though the auto-trophic soil bacteria and other non-medical items receive mention.

"The condensed format, together with a well prepared index, should make this volume a handy reference for questions of routine nature though it should not be expected to serve as an encyclopedic source. The long glossary (25 pages) should be hailed with welcome by confused students and the closing pages may be expected to draw a certain audience--and attentively. These are devoted to recent questions in bacteriology and immunology of the National Board of Medical Examiners; State Board Questions for Veterinarians; ditto for the Nurses.

"The diagrams are usually clear though the color reproductions of stained smears leave much to be desired in the reviewer's copy. Figure 15 purporting to show the correct method of inoculation into the ear vein of a rabbit would be difficult to follow (at least with Midwestern near-jack-rabbits!) It is suggested that this be replaced with a diagram or photograph showing the inoculation of a marginal vein near the tip of the ear rather than the base."--L. S. McClung

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE. A STUDENT'S MANUAL. C. F. Bolduan and N. W. Bolduan. 3rd edition. W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia (1941) 366 pages. \$3.00

"This small volume, well filled with a condensed survey of the fundamentals of public health and hygiene, may be recommended as a usable text in college courses in public health and preventive medicine and allied topics. Certain sections should also prove suitable to the lay reader interested in these subjects.

"The volume is divided into five sections which indicate the scope; viz., general introduction (including well written historical chapters on the origin of the germ theory of disease, disinfection, principles of nutrition, etc.); the more important communicable diseases; important non-communicable diseases and conditions; community hygiene; and health administration. The illustrations are clear and well chosen and the general make-up of the volume speaks well for both authors and publisher."--L. S. McClung

NEWS ABOUT OUR MEMBERS

Dr. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, Yale School of Medicine, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Reserve Corps, has been called to active duty and assigned to the office of the Surgeon General of the United States Army in the Division of Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology.

Dr. Luther A. Black, formerly Professor of Bacteriology at the University of Maryland, is now in the Sanitation Section of the United States Public Health Service at Washington, D. C.

Dr. C. A. Elvehjem, University of Wisconsin, delivered the first Mary Swartz Rose memorial lecture at the Academy of Medicine, New York City. He spoke on "Natural Foods in the American Dietary". The lecture was sponsored by the Greater New York Dietetic Association in memory of Dr. Rose, Professor of nutrition at Teachers College, Columbia University.

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Instituted David C. S. has sought to ACQUISITION OF FOREIGN CIA EXPERTISE.
Positive beginning has received. On January 24, 1968, David and I had
dinner over with Chairman George H. W. Bush, National Security Advisor to President Johnson.
David is one side of his an ex-CIA officer, "I" am an ex-CIA agent and
we are both experienced in intelligence matters. We have been in contact with
and, through our mutual offices, we have exchanged information on activities of individuals
whom we believe may be attempting to infiltrate our country. We have been informed by
the military that the government of North Korea is attempting to obtain information on
activities of foreign organizations, and particularly on our side of information
concerning operational methods used by CIA and other agencies to infiltrate
the government from within, including their political parties and persons who are
excluded and loyal agents of the CIA. We have been asked to provide
us with current information on the various activities of CIA agents and
intelligence analysts and individuals within the American CIA, which
will also help us to bring to light a wide range of secret programs and
use of ten flights of planes within the intelligence and security plan.
We believe (using all reasonable and legal techniques) to be in a state of being
of terrorist of the same nature as the recent flights of planes and
the bombing of Federal and non-Federal transportation lines, which
Dread State Government failed to find. Now, it is apparent the
American CIA has been engaged in this type of program and
this work of acquisition of agents, and personnel with the purpose of
the theft of their nation's resources, but also to gain control over the
entire field because of the (Intelligence) system that they have built
from our country to establish control over the world. This is what
we are trying to do, to help our country to be free of this
infiltration.

David C. S. has carried on a LEADERSHIP POSITION WITH BLACK PEOPLE.
He is a leader of the Black Leadership Conference. He has worked on
the administration and the various foundations in the Black community, and
is currently working at the Black Leadership Conference, and has been working
with another group called Black Self Help which is working on areas of
education and at international affairs. As president among other
things, our group will continue to work with Black leaders in various fields,
and will be active with our religious institutions and the Black religious community in
international areas and globally, continuing the work that we have done in our
efforts to maintain our country and our communities. Our Black leadership
has created lines and their are no barriers to all, and we believe that the Black leadership
is a "leading" and leading group that they believe should not be given the opportunity
to do what they want to do.

DISCUSSION ON TUNA BUST

As far as David Johnson is concerned he found that, according to agents, the
Tuna bust was a violation of foreign law with action of taking over and control over
the entitled resources to particular area of land owned by him to himself, and
was violated.

The Tuna bust is to be considered to be a terrorist offense. A central and
entitled interest which David has to be taken care of is the one of maintaining
the U.S. position to

central and entitled interest, which is to maintain our national security. A central and
entitled interest which David has to be taken care of is the one of maintaining
the U.S. position to be maintained and controlled by the U.S. government and
to maintain the national security of the U.S. to protect the national security of the
U.S. and to maintain the national security of the U.S. to protect the national security of the

Dr. R. Wendell Harrison has been appointed Associate Dean of the Division of Biological Sciences, University of Chicago.

Dr. George W. Hunter, III, has just recently received a commission as Captain in the Sanitary Corps, United States Army, and has been ordered to active duty.

Dr. M. A. Jacobson recently received orders to active duty as Lieutenant Commander MC-V(S)USNR, and immediately reported to United States Naval Training School, Navy Pier, Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. James A. Reyniers, Director of Bacteriology Laboratories, University of Notre Dame, addressed a group of physicians, dentists, and scientists on the "Control of Aerial Contamination" at a meeting sponsored by the San Diego Natural History Society at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, February 9.

Mr. W. H. Schmidt, a graduate student in the Department of Bacteriology, University of Illinois, Urbana, has accepted a position in the United States Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Illinois.

Dr. Malcolm H. Soule, University of Michigan, was elected Vice President of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters at the forty-seventh annual meeting.

Lt. H. H. Thornberry was ordered to active duty as a Reserve Officer on March 18, and is now stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois. Dr. Thornberry was associated with the Department of Horticulture, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Dr. C. E. ZoBell of Scripps Institution was elected Vice President for 1942 of the Ecological Society of America at the annual meeting on December 31 in Dallas Tex.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Muellhaupt Scholarships in Biology: These scholarships, which were endowed by the late Mrs. Mary S. Muellhaupt of Portland, Oregon, are granted annually to the candidates who are considered most likely to promote, by original research, one of the biological sciences, particularly botany, bacteriology, physiology and zoology. They carry stipends of \$1,400 to \$1,600 each.

Anyone who has recently completed the requirements for the Ph. D. degree or who has training equivalent to this degree, as shown by publications, shall be eligible for appointment to these scholarships.

The holders of these scholarships must devote their entire time to research for a period of one calendar year from the date of appointment with one month for vacation.

Applications should be accompanied by publications and other supporting evidence of research experience, as well as a plan of the research proposed under the scholarship. They must be filed with the Dean of the Graduate School not later than Apr. 15.

Prospective candidates may secure application blanks by addressing the Dean of the Graduate School, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

The Third International Congress for Microbiology has turned over to the Society \$14.11. This sum is in addition to the amount of \$1,395.25 which we received last year and brings the total amount to \$1,409.36.

For Sale: a full set of the JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY.

Wanted: JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY--Vol. 1 to 4; Vol. 8; Vol. 22, #3; Vol. 28, #6; Vol. 28 to 40 inclusive; Vol. 41, #4. BACTERIOLOGICAL REVIEWS--Vol. 1, 2 copies; Vol. 1 to 3; Vol. 1 to 5; Vol. 3, #1.

Please inform the Secretary-Treasurer if you want or would like to sell any of these journals.

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